

## INCREASED WAGES

TEN THOUSAND MEN AFFECTED IN THE GLASS TRADES.

American Window Glass Company Makes the First Movement and Is Followed by the Independents.

## STREET CAR STRIKERS QUIET

MASS MEETING AT BRAZIL THE ONLY NOTEWORTHY INCIDENT.

A Few Cars Were Snowballed by Sympathizers at Terre Haute and a Few Arrests Were Made.

## B. &amp; O. S. W. SHOPMEN STRIKE

TRIVIAL DISAGREEMENT NOW AFFECTS TWO HUNDRED MEN.

Car Works Trouble at Jeffersonville Settled by a Compromise Agreement—Striker Made Inmate.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., Jan. 22.—The blowers, gatherers, cutters and flatteners employed in the two factories of the American Window Glass Company (the trust) were today informed that their wages would be increased from 10 to 15 per cent, beginning on Feb. 1. There has been no request made for more wages. The men employed in the fifty-four factories of that company throughout the country are members of L. A. 300, Knights of Labor, headed by President Burns.

The great number of new window glass factories has made a scarcity of men, there now being places for one thousand additional skilled workmen. The labor organization has refused to create new men, asserting that there are now enough. The company can use nearly every skilled workman in the country if it can get them.

Having failed in its attempt to disrupt the organization of the outside manufacturers, the American Company is believed to have adopted a new plan to fill its factories with workmen by offering wages which the men would not refuse. Vice President Thomas F. Hart, one of the leading men in the American Company, who lives in Muncie, tonight refused to discuss the proposition, and states that his company will make no explanation other than to announce the increase in wages for skilled workmen who want places in its fifty-four factories. The American company can use nearly every skilled workman in the country if it can get them.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 22.—The wage notice posted by the American Window Glass Company will benefit fully five thousand men. Upon hearing of the action of the American Window Glass Company, President O. P. Cole, of the Independent Glass Company, promptly announced a similar advance for his company's workmen, making the total number of men affected nearly ten thousand.

## Factory Changes and Enlargements.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., Jan. 22.—The new window glass factory built at Wheeling by the Rev. Father Dine, representing a stock company composed of skilled glass workers, will be put in operation on Friday morning with seventy-five hands. It is the first factory in the new town.

Rail Bros. the fruit jar manufacturers, have abandoned the idea of building a factory in Muncie. They will derive the needed additional capacity for next season by increasing the capacity of each of the five big continuous tanks.

A small strike occurred in the tin stamping works at Ball Bros' glass works yesterday. The twenty-five liner boys quit work for additional pay of \$15 per day, and all were discharged. Girls were placed on their benches.

The Bold glass works is closed, due to changing the furnaces so that producers of glass from coal can be used, owing to the shortage of natural gas. The same changes have been made at the Muncie iron and steel works, and the Indiana iron works is preparing to make similar changes, while Ball Bros. are building a \$3,000 gas-producing plant for their new factory.

William Gertzel, a cutter from the Independent window glass works in Bloomington, Pa., is canvassing the gas belt after independent glass workers to go back with him to work in the coal belt to give him a profit. This factory, like all the other independents, is remonstrating against the proposed single plant and the new window glass factories, as now being formed by Leopold Mambourg, of Muncie.

## Sanspareil Factory Purchased.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Jan. 22.—J. R. Johnston yesterday afternoon closed negotiations for the purchase of the Sanspareil glass factory, the largest prescription work concern in this county. The consideration was \$14,000. The Sanspareil factory was promoted and built by the Rev. Charles Dine, a Catholic priest, in 1899. On account of not being able to operate it, the factory was closed last September. The buildings are new and cover two large tanks of twenty-four pots capacity each. The management of the concern will be placed in the hands of a competent flint glass manufacturer and the factory placed in operation at once, giving employment to two hundred operatives.

## SNOWBALLED A FEW CARS.

Strike Sympathizers at Terre Haute Made Their Feelings Known.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 22.—The street cars were running into the barns tonight at 9:30 o'clock. There was no trouble after dark, but the management thought it advisable to quit early. During the day there were a number of instances when cars were assailed, usually by boys, a number of whom were taken to headquarters for beating up a car. Sixteen men on South Thirtieth street on snowballed a car. The conductor and motorman and two men on the car got off to give battle, but all the assailants except one ran away. The one man held his ground and as the trainmen came near he drew a revolver and warned them not to touch him. They returned to the car and started it, but the wheels struck an obstruction which derailed it. They put it back on the rails and continued the trip.

The police caught a man named Arnett, who nobody seemed to know, with a brick in his hand, hiding by a tree as a car approached. He had a revolver in his pocket. He was taken to the police station for carrying a concealed weapon, and paid his fine from a roll of money.

State Labor Commissioner McCormack has been unable to meet Manager Clark. Mr. McCormack says: "I have spent my

entire time meeting with committees of the men, and find they already have presented propositions to the company, which I understand will not be considered. I shall meet the manager and see if there is any possible way by which an adjustment can be made. I understand he is a firm man and will not entertain any proposition from the other side. I do not like the looks of the affair. It is not at all a hopeful situation. I attended a meeting of the trainmen and spoke for a short time. I placed particular emphasis on the importance of refraining from congregating on the street or about the company's property by word or action inciting violence. The caution was received by a hearty round of applause and I do not think the strikers themselves will be found guilty of violating the law."

Mr. Tripp, of Boston, arrived to-day as the immediate representative of the Stone & Webster syndicate, which owns the property here as well as in a number of other cities. A few more persons rode on street cars to-day than yesterday, and there were more cars and better service. Still, the labor leaders are confident that the public will help win the fight along the lines laid down, by which the earnings are to be cut down to a point where the stockholders will intervene against Manager Clark's policy. The cars running to-day were shot manned by motormen and conductors, but by employees of the electrical or office service of the railway company and by some stray supposed to be some of the men brought from St. Louis during the past few days in scattering delegations, with nearly fifty in one party last night. Two Rose Polytechnic students and two students from the Indiana State Normal School are cars.

At a meeting of the railway employees with the leaders of Central Labor Union to-day the plans were perfected as to the relays of "spotters" who are to get the names of persons riding on the cars. The plan is to report the names to strike headquarters and then cause all under labor men in the city acquainted with the persons who patronize the company to call on those persons and ask them to refrain from riding on the cars. It is the ultimate purpose of the strike.

(CONCLUDED ON PAGE 7, COL. 6.)

## NEELY GOT RICH QUICK

TESTIMONY OF POSTOFFICE INSPECTORS AT MUNCIE MAN'S TRIAL.

He Is Alleged to Have Deposited Thousands of Dollars in His Home Bank in a Short Time.

HAVANA, Jan. 22.—The testimony of the postoffice inspectors introduced by the government to-day at the trials of the charges growing out of the Cuban postal frauds, was to the effect that C. F. W. Neely, ex-chief of the Cuban postal bureau of finance, came to Havana practically bankrupt in December, 1899; that between that time and January, 1900, he made deposits in the bank at Muncie, Ind., amounting to \$43,700 and that the bond of \$20,000 furnished by Neely to the United States government for the safekeeping of the Cuban postal funds was paid for by Neely from his account with the Muncie bank at the First National Bank at New York.

Inspector Holmes testified that certain deposits Neely had made through the postoffice of the Muncie bank represented 20 per cent. of the bills of the lock box company which furnished the lock boxes for the Havana postoffice. Holmes also testified that his investigation showed that Estes C. Rathbone had not sent money from Havana during the time that he was postmaster general of Cuba; that the paying off of the mortgage upon his estate had been done prior to his going to Havana, and that all Rathbone's transactions with the United States had been honorable and above suspicion.

Inspector Sullivan was still on the stand when court adjourned. He said his inspection of the Havana postoffice had not disclosed irregularities. That he was the duty of inspectors to report upon the condition of the postoffice to the postmaster general and that the latter usually relied upon their reports. He admitted that much respect for the postoffice inspectors. He also said he was aware that Rathbone had written to Washington, asking that six inspectors be sent and these had not had sufficient experience to examine into the details of a large postoffice like that of Havana.

## CAPTURE OF BURGLARS

PURSUED BY BLOODHOUNDS AFTER ROBBERY A KENTUCKY BANK.

All Their Booty, Which Was Secured by Dynamiting a Safe, Recovered—Other Robberies.

HARTFORD, Ky., Jan. 22.—The bank of Hartford was robbed of \$2,500 and \$3,500 at 3 o'clock this morning by four men who blew open the safe with dynamite and escaped, after a fight with the deputy sheriff and some citizens. The robbers obtained entrance to the building by prying open a rear window and after dynamiting the safe secured all the gold and silver they could find, as well as \$300 worth of stamps. They failed, however, to take about \$4,000 worth of bank notes which were in the vault. The noise of the explosion aroused one of the neighbors, who called the deputy sheriff and some of the citizens to the scene by telephone. As soon as they arrived they opened fire on the robbers, who returned the shots. A running fight followed, but no one was wounded and the thieves succeeded in escaping, though they dropped the \$200 worth of stamps in their flight. A posse with bloodhounds is now on the trail of the fugitives.

The four burglars were captured by Deputy Sheriff Keenan and a posse with bloodhounds. They were found hiding in a cave on the trail at Rough river and followed until the men were found concealed among some logs about two miles north of Hartford. They surrendered and were placed in jail at Hartford. The stolen money was recovered. The robbers gave the following names, but refused to talk further: J. L. Marshall, Edith county, Ky.; James Kelly, Nevada; James Mills, Kentucky, and C. C. Gray, of Green county, Kentucky.

## Revelries of Cracksmen.

BARBOURVILLE, W. Va., Jan. 22.—Last night this town was at the mercy of cracksmen. They robbed the postoffice and the stores of T. B. Ferguson &amp; Co. Six other stores suffered minor losses. Entrance was effected into Ayers's mill, where an attempt was made to blow the safe. The burglars were discovered and citizens aroused. The robbers were driven into the country. A posse is still after them.

## CLEVELAND GOES HUNTING.

Will Shoot Wild Fowl with "Fighting Bob" Evans and Others.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 22.—Ex-President Cleveland left Princeton to-night for the South, where he will remain several days, hunting with Colonel E. C. Benedict, Rear Admiral Evans, General Anson G. McCook and Herman May. The party will go to Georgetown, S. C., and shortly after arriving there will go to the home of Colonel Alexander, who lives on an island eighteen miles from that city. Mr. Cleveland appears to have regained his normal health. He was accompanied as far as Philadelphia by Mrs. Cleveland.

## IN SOUTH AFRICA.



JOHN BULL—Whoa, blawst ye! Don't you see I'm tying you to this post?

## DESIGNS OF RUSSIA

RUMOR IN INDIA THAT AFGHANISTAN IS TO BE INVADIED.

Preparations Reported to Have Been Made by Great Britain to Protect the Border.

## DEBATE IN THE COMMONS

PERSIAN GULF QUESTION BRIEFLY DISCUSSED BY MEMBERS.

Great Britain's Policy, Lord Cranborne Says, Is to Maintain the Status Quo.

## SHOT BY HIS BROTHER

ROBERT McFETRIDGE, A WEALTHY CHICAGOAN, MORTALLY WOUNDED.

Sensational Tragedy Growing Out of Family Troubles—All Interested Were Under Peace Bonds.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The debate in the House of Commons to-day centered in the Persian Gulf question. The critics of the government deplored the loss to the British trade and prestige in that part of the world; some of them advocating an understanding with Russia by which Russia would confine her activity to North Persia, leaving South Persia to British influence.

Henry Norman, a liberal, tried in vain to draw out Lord Cranborne, the undersecretary for foreign affairs, into a discussion of the Persian Gulf and German Bagdad Railroad question. The outcome of the questioning was that Lord Cranborne made a general reply in which he said that Great Britain's policy in Asia, including Persia, was to maintain the status quo. Assurances had been exchanged between the British and Russian governments with reference to the maintenance of the Persian integrity. His Lordship saw no reason why they could not simultaneously maintain British trade and Russian influence in Persia. The latter would not be bought at the expense of any rights possessed by Great Britain. While anxious for the maintenance of the integrity of Persia, the government was far more anxious to maintain the balance of power, and it was quite impossible for the government to abandon its rightful position in Persia. This was especially true in regard to the Persian Gulf and the provinces bordering on India.

## CAPTURE OF BOERS.

Fifty-One Taken Prisoner by Generals Methuen and Hamilton.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Johannesburg, Transvaal Colony, dated Tuesday, Jan. 22, says General Methuen overtook a Boer command at Boschpoort, Jan. 20, and after a running fight of eight miles captured all their weapons and cattle and twenty-four Boers. General Bruce-Hamilton made a night march against General Botha, near Witbank, Jan. 18, but the Boer commander left the camp when the British reached the spot. The latter, however, captured twenty-seven prisoners.

## Kruger to Be Invited to Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—At a mass meeting of Boer sympathizers, held here to-night, it was resolved to send President Kruger an invitation, signed by 500,000 people, to visit Chicago June 26, the date of the coronation of Edward VII. The meeting was held at the Chicago Athletic Club, and was presided over by the Rev. Dr. J. C. Ball, of the First Presbyterian Church. The meeting was a success, and the invitation was adopted by a large majority.

## BANKS REFUSE DEPOSITS.

Mexican Silver Will Not Be Accepted by Manila Institutions.

MANILA, Jan. 22.—A new phase of the currency question in the Philippine Islands has arisen with the refusal of the banks here to receive deposits in Mexican silver. The banks claim there is no room in their vaults for such deposits. The government authorities believe this is not the real reason, but that the action is taken with the object of forcing legislation on the whole currency question.

This refusal to receive the deposits causes much trouble among the merchants. There is not much American currency here to conduct business, which is being injured by the accumulation of Mexican silver.

## HEALTH BOARD APPEAL

IT HAS NO WEIGHT WITH DEMOCRATS OF THE COUNCIL.

They Vote Against Ordinance Appropriating \$2,500 for Temporary Contagion Hospital.

## EXISTENCE OF AN EMERGENCY

ARE NOW MORE SMALLPOX PATIENTS THAN CAN BE CARED FOR.

Republicans Disgusted Over the Situation—Another Special Meeting May Be Held.

Disregarding the emphatic statement of the City Board of Health that Indianapolis is facing a smallpox epidemic of a serious nature, and rejecting the appeal of the board for a temporary contagion hospital of sufficient size to alleviate the dangerous conditions now existing, the Democratic members of Council last night in the special meeting called by the mayor, refused to vote for an appropriation of \$2,500 to build the structure, of which the health board is in urgent need. Without their support the Republicans were unable to pass the ordinance, since all appropriation measures require a two-thirds vote to pass. Various excuses were given by Mr. Moriarty and his colleagues when Dr. Kahlo and Secretary Buehler, of the board, found it necessary to appeal to them to support the emergency measure.

"We do not think it necessary to be in a hurry," one member said.

"Do you realize," said Dr. Buehler, "that the pesthouse at the City Hospital is so crowded now that men and women, loathsome with smallpox, are jammed in there without regard to sex or the restrictions which common modesty require?"

"Well, we don't think a smallpox house should be built within the city limits," said another.

"Do you think," said Dr. Kahlo, "that it would be any more dangerous to build the house where we suggest than to refuse to build it?"

To that remark no answer was found. One Democrat said: "Well, suppose we did vote for the measure, no action of any sort could be taken until the mayor returned and signed the ordinance. He will not return until Monday."

He was informed that ways existed to legally get around that difficulty, and that, in view of the existence of an emergency of such gravity, councilmen, irrespective of politics, should endeavor to assist rather than obstruct a health board familiar with the situation.

The ordinance, which was introduced by Thomas A. Wynne, authorizes the expenditure of a sum not to exceed \$2,500 for the purpose stated. The plan which Secretary Buehler, of the Board of Health, presented to Council with the ordinance, provided that the temporary contagion hospital should be a frame structure eighty feet long by thirty feet wide, and should contain five rooms—one for white male patients, one for white female patients, one for black male patients and one for black female patients. The fifth room is to be used for laboratory for the preparation of medicines, etc.

One second after the clerk had finished reading the ordinance Councilmen Berry moved to adjourn, but the Republicans defeated the motion. With the idea of convincing the Democratic members of the finance committee that the appeal of the Board of Health was not one to be disregarded lightly, a recess of ten minutes was voted by the Republicans. Mr. Moriarty, however, refused to leave the committee meeting. Other Democrats stubbornly held their seats. Then ensued the usual routine of the committee meeting, the Republicans endeavoring to persuade the Democrats of the committee to meet with them for the consideration of a measure affecting public health and safety. Finally the members of the minority joined the committee meeting, but throughout its discussion they refused to look favorably upon the ordinance, claiming the gravity of the situation had been overestimated, and that immediate action is not necessary. The result of the committee meeting was simply—nothing.

## A STORMY SESSION.

When Council convened again Mr. Wynne moved to adjourn and the meeting broke up after one of the stormiest sessions of the year. For half an hour members of Council remained in the room and talked over the situation with Dr. Kahlo and Secretary Buehler, who were bitterly disappointed because of the failure of the ordinance to go through. "I cannot understand," said Dr. Kahlo, "why a member of Council will willingly close his eyes to facts. I have stated just how grave the emergency is. I can do no more. We are on the verge of a pesthouse and the law-making body of the city government refuses to provide for its suppression. It is incomprehensible."

Thomas A. Wynne said little, but that little was emphatic. "It is an infernal shame that any set of men would hold out against an important measure of this kind," he said. "Councillors are elected to represent the people. Rhodes, Low Cooper, Holliday, McFarland and the other Republicans were hardly less outspoken in their terms of condemnation. The Democrats remained, several of them, to attempt to explain their action. 'We thought it would be no good to vote for it to-night,' they said.

Although the attitude of the minority last night was so uncompromising that there is little hope of getting the measure passed, and a special meeting of Council may be called for to-night when the regular vote will be taken with the idea, it is stated, of putting the ordinance through by a vote of the constituents of refusing to advocate a measure for the preservation of public health.

Accompanying the ordinance introduced last night was a letter from the Board of Health regarding the contagious situation. "The necessity for constructing the temporary hospital is urgent," the letter said. "The present structure is entirely inadequate. It was only meant to house ten patients at the most and there are now twenty-two of them being held for in it. There are eleven houses in the city where the board has established quarantine and cases from these houses are liable to be reported any day. It is absolutely necessary that a temporary structure should be erected at once that would accommodate forty patients. The present structure should be moved further from the city and the site of the hospital, since the assistant engineer of the institution has contracted the contagion because of the proximity of the pesthouse to the engine room."

## MET HIS DEATH CALMLY

GEN. ALBAN'S COMPOSURE IN DIRECTING HIS LAST FIGHT.

Early Attack on Panama or Colon Is Expected—More Troops Guard Panama Railway Stations.

COLON, Colombia, Jan. 22.—Just prior to the attack by the gunboats of the Colombian Liberals upon the Colombian government steamers Lautaro and Chucuito, in the harbor of Panama, last Monday, General Carlos Alban, the former military governor of that district, who was killed in the engagement, was standing on the deck of the Lautaro trying to induce the chief engineer of that vessel to put out to sea immediately. This the latter declined to do on the ground that it would be imprudent with only himself, a blacksmith and three men in his department. While discussing this point the first shot from the revolutionary gunboat Padilla struck the Lautaro.

The Padilla was painted white. She was steaming due west with the sun's rays directly astern of her. Her crew and officers could see clearly ahead of their vessel, while, owing to the sun's dazzling brightness, the Padilla, herself, was not seen from the Lautaro until she was within 400 yards of that ship. There were about 150 soldiers on board the Lautaro, and immediately the first shot was fired from the Padilla a stampede occurred among them. But General Alban, who was killed in the engagement, made the captain of the Lautaro take charge of the guns, which had been mounted on that vessel. General Alban was killed by the first shot which struck him. The captain was killed in the leg. The body of General Alban has not been recovered.

To-day all the flags in Panama and Colon are at half-mast, and a half-holiday is observed in the harbor of Panama. The body of General Alban has not been recovered.

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## BLOODY FIGHT IN TEXAS

THREE MEN KILLED AND FOUR WOUNDED, ONE FATALITY.

Two Factions Met at a Railway Station and Bullets Flew Thick—Bystanders Shot.

BELLEVILLE, Tex., Jan. 22.—Three men were killed, one fatally wounded and three others slightly wounded in a fight at the railroad station here at 6 o'clock this evening. The dead are:

RAYMOND WHITE, constable at Wallis.

MILLAM ODOM, his half-brother.

HENRY DIPPETT, a bystander.

Walter Pennington, shot through the bowels, the bullet going entirely through the body. He will die. The other wounded are Elihu Pennington, scalp wound; Antonio Dippert, of Belleville, a bystander, flesh wound in side; John Hawkvath, of Seely, a bystander, bullet through foot.

The case of Walter Pennington, under indictment for the murder of J. C. Odom, a brother of Millam Odom, and a half-brother of Raymond White, was called in the District Court to-day and a large number of people came here from Wallis as witnesses, among them the relatives of J. C. Odom. There was no outbreak until the parties met at the station and a half-hourly fight broke out. The fight was a desperate one. The bullet entered his stomach and ranged upward, passing entirely through him. He then opened fire and in an instant the shooting became general. The two Dipperts were standing together and had no chance to get under cover. Henry was struck by a bullet and dropped dead where he stood. Antonio's wound is in the side and it is believed will not prove dangerous. Hawkvath was shot while trying to get to the left side of his head.

When the shooting ceased it was found that White and Odom had been instantly killed. White dying with his pistol cocked and ready to fire. He and Odom were lying close together. Walter Pennington was carried to the hotel, where he now lies in a dying condition. His father, Elihu Pennington, was struck only once in the ball plowing through his hair under the scalp on the left side of his head.

## JOVIAL MINERS

THEY SING SONGS AND HAVE GOOD TIME IN CONVENTION HALL.

A Little Flurry Caused by a Delegate's Attack on the Morning Newspapers.

PRESIDENT MITCHELL'S STAND

HE COUNSELED AGAINST TAKING RADICAL ACTION.

Delegate Haskins Explains that He Did Not Intend to Criticize the Journal, but Its Informant.

WORK OF THE COMMITTEES

THEY ARE GETTING IN SHAPE TO REPORT TO THE CONVENTION.

Gossip Picked Up Among the Delegates That Is of Interest to Those Attending the Meeting.

Little was accomplished at yesterday's session of the United Mine Workers' convention as the proper order of business was the election of officers and President Mitchell and Secretary Wilson refused to be re-elected until they had been exonerated of the charges made by Miss Mollie Meredith. When President Mitchell entered the hall to preside over the convention yesterday morning he was greeted with cheers, indicating that he retained the good will of the delegates. The longer the Meredith matter is discussed the more confirmed the delegates seem to be in the belief that the investigating committee will exonerate President Mitchell and Secretary Wilson and that they will be re-elected.

Shortly after President Mitchell took the chair he said he thought it would give better satisfaction to the delegates to have a representative of the two additional districts that received copies of Miss Meredith's charges appointed on the investigating committee. He called on W. D. Van Horn, who presided at Tuesday's session when the matter was discussed, to preside and the latter made the following appointments: Delegate Lawrence Love, of District 13, of Iowa, and Delegate Ed. Demery, of District 5, of Pennsylvania. President Mitchell then took the chair and appointed the following committee on constitution: J. W. Howe, District 19; Chris Evans, District 6; Peter Hanratty, District 21; John T. Dempsey, District 1; W. T. Morris, District 12; C. W. Purcell, District 11; Paul P. Pulaski, District 9.